Rain; colder.

## A TUMBLE IN PRICES

Down they go. Big returns for small investments.

M. M. Cummings's Flour Store

Is headquarters for the very best Bread and Pastry Flour, and all popular Cereals, whole Wheat and Glu-ton Flour, Rolled Oats and Wheat, etc., at 62 North Delaware st., opp. Market House. Telephone 703.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

VICTORY FOR MRS. LEASE.

The Supreme Court Says Lewelling Had

No Authority to Remove Her.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8 .- Mrs. Mary

Lease to-day won her case in the Supreme

Court, which decides that the Governor

cannot remove her as a member of the

State Board of Charities, of which board

she remains president. The court was

unanimous, the Populist member concur-

ring with the two Republicans. The court

holds that Governor Lewelling had no au-

thority to appoint a successor to Mrs.

Lease, who was appointed for a term of

one year and confirmed by the Senate, un-

less charges are preferred and sustained,

and that J. W. Freeborn, who has been

sitting with the board for several weeks, is

A reporter saw Mrs. Lease just after the decision was made. She said: "I had in-

tended to resign my place on the board

as soon as the decision was handed down

n my favor, as the salary connected with

it is a mere pittance, but I have changed

my mind, and I propose to hold my place at all hazards. My reasons for this are

simply these: I am informed that it is the

plan of the administration to bring charges

against me for bribery in the letting of

contracts for supplies for the State insti-

tutions. All such charges are false, and I

they may prefer or hold their peace."

propose to make them prove any charges

BLOW AT THE WHISKY TRUST.

The Conditions in Its Rebate Vouchers

Cannot Be Enforced.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8 .- A jury in

the Circuit Court, Judge Dotson presiding,

has rendered a verdict that the Whisky

Trust cannot enforce the condition in its

rebate vouchers that require customers to

purchase all of their goods from it. It

failed to find, however, that the company

comes under the provisions of the anti-

trust law enacted against combinations to

control or regulate the price of any com-

modity. The whisky suit was that of the

Whisky Trust against Glasner & Barson,

on account for \$206. Glasner & Barson ad-

mitted having received the goods, but set

up a counter claim for \$270 worth of rebate

coupons which the trust had refused to

IN PLACE OF PROHIBITION.

New Liquor Traffic Scheme Proposed by

an Iowa Legislator.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8 .- A joint com-

mittee of the House and Senate is now con-

sidering the Nicolls bill, proposing what is

known as the Gottenberg system of han-

dling the liquor traffic. The bill proposes,

first, local option. Franchises may be

granted to corporations which may be

formed of at least twenty-five persons,

with a capital not exceeding \$20,000, which

corporation is to be granted the exclusive

tion of sales is very strict. All profits over 10 per cent., after running expenses

are deducted, are to go to the State and

be divided, 80 per cent, to the town or

city and 20 per cent. to the school fund. Where the franchise proposition is de-feated the present law will hold good.

FROM THE GRAVE OF LAFAYETTE.

Earth Secured by Women in Which

They Will Plant a Tree of Liberty.

PARIS, Feb. 8.-The Society of the Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution of San

Francisco recently asked the French gov-

ernment through the French consultat San

Francisco for a few ounces of earth from

the grave of General Lafayette, in which

they intended to plant a tree of liberty.

The French government has acceded to the

request of the women of San Francisco, and

the Minister of Interior, M. Reynald, to-

day had a box filled with earth from the

grave of General Lafayette in Pichus Cem-

etery. The box was sealed with the arms

of the city and will be immediately for-

GEORGE W. CHILDS'S WILL.

All the Philanthropist's Property De-

vised to the Widow Absolutely.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.-The last will

and testament of George W. Childs was ad-

mitted to probate to-day and letters testa-

mentary granted to the executors, George

W. C. Drexel and James W. Paul, jr. The

writing is very brief, occupying but one

side of a sheet of foolscap paper. The val-

uation of the property is rather indefinite,

as the petition for its probate places the

personal and real estate each as "exceed-

ing \$100,000." In making disposition of the

property everything is devised to the wid-

ow absolutely, with testamentary disposi-

Marvin Cannot Be Found.

States marshals have been as yet unable to

locate Frederick Marvin, the ex-cashier of

the Third National Bank, who is wanted

for embezzlement of various notes. Di-

rectors of the defunct bank say his defal-

cations, added to the amount obtained by

various false representations, aggregate

Elkins Chosen President.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- At a meeting of the

stockholders of the Harrison International

Telephone Company to-day Stephen B. Elk-

ins was elected president. A plan covering

State organizations for telephone service

will be adopted. The general offices of the

company are to be in Chicago, with East-

ern headquarters in New York and Boston.

Suicide of a Society Woman.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.-Despondency, due

to failing health, caused Miss Bessie Bant-

zebert, a well-known young society wom-

an of North Baltimore, to commit suicide

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.-Deputy United

tion of the estate at her death,

warded to San Francisco.

sell liquor in a city. The regula-

bought goods from anti-trust distilleries.

nonor because the Kansas City firm had

Fast Black Seamless Sox, 20c quality, four pairs for 50c. 50c and 75c Four-in-Hands, 25c.

# 500

Men's and Youth's \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25 Single and Double-breasted Overcoats at

\$11.90

SPECIAL SLEEPER

leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:45 a. m. Returning, this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 7:45 p. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3:40 a. m., is placed on the spur track and passengers not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrangement is especially convenient to

Commercial Travelers and Business Men. The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m. and arrives at St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made up at Indianapolis if this train from the East is over one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four route are assured Western connections particularly advantageous to

PACIFIC COAST PASSENGERS and those destined beyond St. Louis. For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

# Monon Route.

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited. Pullman vestibuled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. No. 36-Chicago Night Express, Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10-Monon accommodation, daily excep Sunday, 3:30 p. m. ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 23-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. No. 25-Vestibule, dally, 3:25 a. m. No. 9-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:20 a. m. Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m. daily. Ticket Offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky ave-

# Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R.R.

nue and Union Station and Massachusetts

Best Line for CINCINNATI, DAYTON, TOLEDO, DETROIT, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and all points South.

Ticket Office-Corner Kentucky avenue and Illinois street, and Union Station.

CHARLES F. GRIFFIN. OLDS & GRIFFIN

LAWYER . Suites 1113-1114, THE TACOMA, corner Madison and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ili. Indiana Office: Hammond, Ind.

That always land their customers. They pursue people at all times and into all places and force attention. 

## There is No Putting Them Off. They Keep Everlastingly at It.

If you are a good business man you know that you ought to advertise your goods in THE JOURNAL, for it requires no argument to convince you that it does reach the people who are able to buy and pay for goods.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co WAREHOUSEMEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Money advanced on consignments. Registerd receipts given, Nos. 265 to 273 SOUTH PENNSYL VANIA STREET. Telephone 1343.

# WAGON WHEAT 56c

ACME MILLING COMPANY, \$52 West Washington Street.

NEW PUGILISTIC STAR.

Sampson, the Strong Man, Wants to Fight Champion Corbett.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8.-Sampson, the strong man who is playing an engagement here, announces that he has decided to enallenge Corbett for a fight. Sampson strikes a 3,000-pound blow. He says he is willing Corbett should strike him, but that he will surely break Corbett's arm or otherwise disable him at the time. He states that he will go into training to perfect himself also in the science of sparring.

For the Children. Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely veg- at her home to-day. With a brother's

Sudden Cessation of Hostilities Against Mr. Bland's Bill.

Fight in the House Over the Seigniorage Proposition Dropped After Four Hours of Filibustering.

MR. CARLISLE RESPONSIBLE

He Conferred with Leading Democrats at the Capitol,

And Then Mr. Tracey Announced That an Agreement Had Been Reached-Proceedings of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The deadlock on Mr. Bland's silver seigniorage bill was broken after four hours of continuous filibustering to-day, when, by a vote of 176 to 4. the House carried Mr. Bland's motion of going into committee of the whole for consideration of his bill. The Eastern Democrats and the great mass of the Republicans made a determined opposition, but Mr. Bland was at last victorious. On the final vote 26 Republicans and all the Populists voted with him, while 22 Democrats who were present joined with the remainder of the Republicans in refusing to vote. It was | means simply to give it a decent burial. thoroughly understood that quite a number of the Democrats who voted with Mr. Bland Ohio knows to be an illegal act." this afternoon were in favor of certain modifications of the bill, although they would not carry their opposition to the extent of voting against its consideration. It is also well known that Secretary Carlisle and the administration generally is opposed to the

After consideration of the bill was begun Mr. Carlisle arrived at the Capitol and held a conference with several of the leading Democrats of the House, as well as those Democrats who were managing the filibuster, and just before adjournment the announcement was officially made on the floor by Mr. Tracey that no further attempt to fillbuster against consideration of the bill would be made. This is taken to mean that a compromise has been agreed on, and that certain concessions will be made in line with the suggestions of Mr. Carlisle, who, while he is represented as not being against the coinage of the silver seigniorage in the treasury, yet insists that discretionary power ought to be lodged with the Secretary of the Treasury about issuing the seignforage, either in the form of certificates or of coin, so that it would not be injected in a lump into the circulating medium of the country. He maintains that it would be as injurious to put out \$55,000,000 suddenly as it would be to withdraw that amount from the circulating medium. He is also opposed, it is understood, to the second section of the bill, which makes mandatory the coinage of the rest of the bullion in the treasury and the redemption of outstanding treasury notes under the act of 1890 as fast

as the coinage takes place, REED AS A FILIBUSTER. The parliamentary battle over the bill was resumed immediately after the reading of the journal this morning. Mr. Reed sought to challenge the right of the House to pass the resolution to arrest absentees which was carried just before adjournment last night, on the ground that the last call of the House showed a quorum. The question as to whether a quorum was present on the call was disputed, but it did not appear in the journal, and Mr. Reed moved to amend the journal so as to make this fact appear. This motion was Mr. Bland then renewed his motion of yesterday to go into committee of the Mr. Reed took charge of the filibustering. He made the point of order that the only thing in order was the report of the Ser-

geant-at-arms, who, when the House adjourned last night, was given warrants for the arrest of 164 members. The Speaker held that the order for arrest was a continuous one, and until fully executed it was not the duty of the Sergeant-at-arms to make a report. He stated a supposed case of where a single member who was contumacious, living in a distant State, was ordered to be arrested. Such an order having been made, the whole House could not be held up until the arrest was made. He overruled the point of Reed then moved as a question of priv-

ilege that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to make his report. This being declared out of order, he snifted his ground and moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion to arrest absentees was passed. He said that he did not believe it competent for less than a quorum to pass such The Speaker held that the motion to reconsider was in order, whereupon Mr.

Bland moved to lay it on the table. This motion was carried on a rising vote—121 to 68. Mr. Reed demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was called. During the progress of the roll call the Secretary of the Senate appeared and an-nounced the passage by the Senate of the bill to repeal the federal election law. The announcement was greeted with a burst of applause from the Democratic side.
"Now," ejaculated Mr. Reed, as he listened to the applause, "banot-box stuffing is at last a recognized art. The vote resulted 182 to 80; so the motion to reconsider was laid on the table,

QUORUM FINALLY SECURED. Mr. Bland then renewed his motion to go into the committee of the whole for consideration of the selgniorage bill. The vote resulted 166 to 6, and was lost for lack of a quorum. It was seven short, notwithstanding the fact that all the Populists and nineteen Republicans (mostly from the West) voted will Mr. Bland, and six Democrats voted against the motion, thus refusing to join with the filibusters. Only 134 Democrats voted for the motion. At least thirty Democrats joined with the Republicans and declined to vote. Upon the announcement, Mr. Bland moved a call of the House. The nonvoting Republicans and Democrats answered to their names and the call developed the presence of 228 members. The vote then recurred on the Bland motion. This vote resulted 165 to 6, one less than on the preceding vote. Another call of the House followed. The call developed the presence of 259 members. Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with and the vote again recurred on Mr. Bland's motion. A quorum was at last secured on this vote-177 to 4. Upon the announcement Mr. Geissenhainer moved to adjourn, but the Speaker declined to entertain the motion on the ground that Mr. Bland's motion carried the House into committee of the whole on the seigniorage bill Mr. Hatch took the chair and Mr. Bland took the floor in advocacy of the bill. He entered at once upon an explanation of the provisions of the bill, but without concluding his speech Mr. Bland yielded to a motion that the committee rise, an arrangement having been made that the fillbuster was to cease. With this understanding on Mr. Bland's motion so much of the resolution passed last night as directed the Sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees was revoked. A bill from the joint committee on expenditures in the departments to make miform the methods of accounting in the

motion of Mr. Dockery, and then, at 4:50, the House adjourned. SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

departments was taken up and passed on

Debate on Mr. Stewart's Bond Resolution Continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- In the Senate this morning Senator Perkins presented memorials of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce praying for the annexation the connection with other medicine. razor she almost severed her head from her of Hawaii, the laying of a cable from the body. United States to Hawaii and for the com- | a special order for next Tuesday.

pletion of the Nicaragua canal under governmental contract.

Senator Wolcott presented a resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the States from denying suffrage to any person on account of sex.

A memorial of the wool growers against the Wilson bill was presented by Senator Sherman, who stated the finance committee had refused the wool growers a hear-

tee had refused the wool growers a hearing, and requested that the memorial be printed. It was so ordered.

Senator Wolcott presented, without reading, several amendments to the Wilson tariff bill.

Resolutions of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Associa-tion and American Railway Union protesting against the rulings of United States courts on the question of strikes, were presented by Senator Voorhees and ordered printed for the use of the Senate. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was laid before the Senate in reply to the resolution of Senator Peffer, adopted some days ago, calling for the names of bond-bidders, amounts of bonds issued and

rates of interest.
On motion of Senator Voorhees it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be until Monday next.

The resolution of Senator Stewart denying the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the United States bonds and questioning their validity, came up as the regular order with various pending amend-Senator Butler said the legal questions

involved in the resolution and amendments

were of such importance that he believed the resolution should go to the judiciary Senator Stewart, after some colloquy, accepted the ameniment heretofore proposed by Senator Dubois, adding to his resolution that "there is no present necessity for the sale of bonds for any purpose specified under the resumption act. Senator Morrill said that the effect of the adoption of such a resolution would be

to deny the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the United States notes that are returned to him in the course of Senator Quay opposed the reference of the resolution to the judiciary committee. "The Senators from South Carolina (Butler) and Ohio (Sherman) well know," said he, "that to refer it to that committee

That resolution will go out to the world as Senator Teller said the recent purchase of United States bonds was a "forced" purchase. The Secretary of the Treasury had in New York stated to the bankers that if these bonds were not floated there would be a panic—a greater panic than the one of last fall, and it was to avert that panic that they reluctantly purchased the bonds. "I am not speaking as a partisan or a silver man," said Senator Teller, "but I want to know what the American Congress is going to do with this question of a deficiency. Everybody knows from the experience of the Secretary of the Treasury that no more 5-per-cent. bonds on a 3-percent, basis can be sold. It is morally certain that if another \$50,000,000 were offered it would be a failure. We are face to face with the question of whether there is to be a continued deficiency or whether there is to be some effort to meet this deficiency by some sound system of finance. The credit of the country is threatened, and the men who have been loudest in denunciation of finance have now to stand up and declare that they have not the skill or will to devise a way out of the difficulties." In opposing the motion for reference, Mr. Peffer contended that the Secretary of the Treasury had not even pretended that the money derived from the bonds was to be

used for redemption purposes. At 2 o'clock, the matter being still undisposed of, the unfinished business of the day came up. Senator Stewart was granted unanimous consent that the resolution retain its place on the calendar. The uninished business was a House bill to require railroad companies operating railroads in Territories over a right of way granted by the government to establish stations

and depots at all town sites on the lines of said roads established by the Interior Senator Berry, in urging the bill, stated that the necessity for it arose from quarrel between the Rock Island Railroad Company and the two towns in Oklahoma called Enid and Round Pond. He charged that representatives of the road had been kept here month after month to prevent the passage of the bill, the object being to compel the people to occupy a town site established by the road for speculative purposes. A controversy between Senator Blackburn and Senator Berry ensued, the tormer opposing the bill. Senator Berry made a strong arraignment of the road and the methods it had adopted to defeat the bill. Every subterfuge possible had been pleaded as an excuse for not erectime depots, but when the people of the two towns themselves had offered to erect the depots if the company would only stop its regular trains, no excuse was left and i was apparent to the world that the only reason of this corporation for seeking to ruin these thriving towns was a desire to have their own town sites and promote a speculative venture in which the company had embarked in violation of its chartered privileges. Pending discussion of the bill, and before a vote could be taken on its passage, the

hour of 3 o'clock arrived, and the special order was the memorial resolution in memory of Representative Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, who had died at the beginning of the present Congress. Addresses were delivered by Senators Quay, Mitchell of Wisconsin and Hansbrough, and several others. and at 3:45 the Senate adjourned until

During the day Senators Gray and Daniel gave notice that they would, on Monday, address the Senate on the Hawaiian A model of the Kearsarge was on exhibition in the State House yard at Indianapolis during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment last year

## LEW WALLACE'S BOOKS.

The General Talks About "The Prince of India" and "Ben-Hur."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- "For any information as to whether 'The Prince of India" is successful I refer you to the publishers," said Gen. Lew Wallace at the Gilsey House Tuesday; "but I am told that since Aug. 10, when the book was first placed before the public, 150,000 copies have been

"How does that compare with the early sale of 'Ben-Hur?" " he was asked. "It was handleapped, I think," he said, "by the title, or rather by the appendix to the title. Many thoughtful Christian people did not approve of this book, which was 'A Tale of the Christ,' before they had read it. I suppose they thought Christ was made to figure as one of the characters in a novel, and the idea was repugnant. Before writing the book I read all the books I knew of in which Christ was made one of the characters. Some books have been written in which he is made to discuss moral and philosophical quesions. Those books did not succeed. The idea that the writer of a book should put his own ideas into the mouth of the Son of God was repugnant to all thinking peo-

"So in writing 'Ben-Hur' I allowed others to speak of him for the most part. The other characters told of his movements, his behavior and his personality When it became necessary for him to speak I put into his mouth no words except quotations from the Scriptures, using only the expressions he had used, as recorded in some one of the four gospels. That removed the objectionable features. 'Ben-Hur' has been growing in popularity since the nature of the treatment of the character became known. No book or picture can live -that is, live for centuries-which deals with light, trifling characters. "The works of Dickens will not outlive the centuries, because they deal for the most part with trifling, frivolous, or bad, cheap people. The greatest and most en-during of his books, it seems to me, will be "The Tale of Two Cities."

Car Works to Be Reopened. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.-The Madison Carworks Company's great plant at Madison, Ill., is soon to be reopened after an idleness of over eight months, thus giving employment to four hundred skilled mechanics. The stockholders have arranged for an issue of \$200,000 of preferred stock, of which creditors will take \$60,000, the remainder to be disposed of for cash. The balance of the indebtedness of the company will be secured by preferred notes for twelve and twenty-four months. As soon as the details of this plan can be carried out the works will resume. The closing was the result of an assignment last summer in which the liabilities and assets

reached over a million dollars. Suffrage for Women.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 8.-The Senate suffrage committee to-day reported favorably on a bill granting women the right to vote in school elections, and also providing | the news of the wreck of the Kearsarge a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote in all elections. The bill was mad

The Historic Ship Kearsarge Wrecked in the Caribbean Sea.

Rear Admiral Stanton, the Other Officers and the Crew of 200 Sailors and Marines Saved.

PARTICULARS VERY MEAGER

Relief Steamer at Once Ordered to the Scene of the Wreck.

The Memorable Fight Between the Kearsarge and the Alabama-The Long-Lost Brother Jonathan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Uncle Sam's historic war ship Kearsarge has met defeat at last. What the rebel cruiser Alabama could not do in 1864, when the Kearsarge was fresh from the builder's hands, has been done by an unseen enemy in the c. ribbean sea, On Feb. 2 the Kearsarge met her fate on Roncador reef, one of the most dangerous places in the sea, and either went to the bottom, was wrecked or stranded-which is not yet known.

Lieutenant Brainard managed in some way to reach Colon to-day, and a cable message from him this morning announced to the Navy Department the fact that the Kearsarge was wrecked, and that the officers and crew were all saved. The Kearsarge sailed from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, on Jan. 30, for Blueflelds, Nicaragua, to protect American interests there, in view of the invasion of the military forces of Honduras. She was wrecked three days out. Roncador reef is a little over two hundred miles from the Mosquito coast of Central America. Between the coast and the reef lies Old Providence island, only seventy-five or eighty miles to leeward of the reef. It is believed at the Navy Department that the officers and crew would be able to reach Old Providence island without difficulty in case they were in danger of their lives on the reef, and it is believed that they will be safe on the reef, except in event of rough weather. It is the impression also at the department that the Kearsarge has not gone to pieces and may not do so for some time, unless rough weather comes up, aithough the tides and currents about the reef are swift and dangerous.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the wreck the Navy Department sent a cable dispatch to Lieutenant Brainard, at Colon, ordering him to charter a steamer and proceed at once to the relief of the shipwrecked crew. The chief of the Bureau of Navigation had a reply from Lieutenant Brainard about noon, saying that the City of Para was available to go after the crew. He was again instructed to either charter a steamer or secure one of the regular mail steamers to New York, or, if one of the latter was to start immediately on her regular trip, to induce her to touch at Roncador and take up the crew. He was, in fact, given discretion to do what is necessary to insure greatest speed in getting relief to the men of the Kearsarge. It is thought by some that the vessel went aground on the reef at night and foundered. Lieutenant Brainard seems to have got aboard a small boat and succeeded in getting to Colon in six days. The relief can reach the shipwrecked men in less time than that. Navy officials say to-night that the ship's company are in no danger. They will be able to get along ali right until the arrival of relief. Rear Admiral Stanton was on the Kearsarge. When the New York and Detroit were dispatched to Rio the wrecked ship was made the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, and Stanton was ordered to proceed to Port-au-Prince and transfer his flag to the Kearsarge and assume command of the station. The wreck adds another to the misfortunes which have of late befallen the Rear Admiral. He was summarily relieved from command of the South Atlantic station for saluting Mello, the insurgent admiral, and ordered to Washington. His explanation of his actions caused Secretary Herbert to detach him from command of the South Atlantic by placing him in command of the home station. He sailed from New York on Jan. 10, and joined the Kearsarge at Port-au-Prince the latter part of the month. As soon as the ship's company had been transported to a place of safety and the

fate of the Kearsarge is definitely known, a court of inquiry will be appointed to investigate the circumstances and fix the responsibility. The navigation of a naval vessel rests entirely with her commander and his assistants, and the admiral never interferes in the matter. He directs the general movements of the flagship from place to place, but leaves the details of routes and management of the ship entirely to the commanding officer. Therefore, it would appear as though Commander Heverman will be held responsible for the loss of the vessel and on him will devolve the ask of showing that the accident was unavoidable. He will look to the officers of the deck at the time of the wreck for a complete explanation of the circumstances. Exactly who was at fault will not be known here until fuller details have been received

The officers aboard the Kearsarge were Rear Admiral Oscar F. Stanton; Commanding Officer F. Heyerman; Lieutenants Charles A. Forse, Charles H. Lyman, Burls '. Walling; Lieuténants (junior grade), John Hood and Frederick R. Brainard; Ensigns Herbert G. Gates and Thomas P. Magruder; Naval Cadets (line division). Leon S. Thompson, Thomas L. Stitt, Thomas S. Bordel, Benjamin B. McCormick Walter Ball and David A. Mallon; Passed Assistant Surgeon George B. Lumsden; Assistant Surgeon Merritt W. Barnum, Paymaster James A. Ring, Chief Engineer Burdette C. Gowing, First Lieutenant of Marines Clarence L. Aingate. The crew was composed of two hundred sailors and

The Roncador reef is well known to

mariners in those waters as a dangerous

impediment to navigation. Efforts have been recently made to secure the erection of a light house on this point. Some time ago when Warner Miller and officers of the Nicaragua Canal Company were on their way to Nicaragua they were wrecked on this same point Commander Heyerman, like Admiral Stanton, has been in the public prints latey. He was acting as inspector of lighthouses in the Detroit district. His plan of ighting the St. Mary's river differed from that of the lighthouse board, and his correspondence with the lighthouse board was considered as approaching insubordination. He was suspended from duty, and failed to secure a restoration. Commander Heyerman was subsequently assigned to in spection duty at New York, and served there until about three months ago, when he was placed in command of the Kearsarge. She made short cruises between home ports to blow up derelicts and assist at the trial of several new war ships. While in command of the Kearsarge Commander Heyerman was ordered to San Domingo, where a revolution had started with an attempt to assassinate President Hereaux. The trouble was soon over without the necessity for interferance on the part of the Kearsarge. She then cruised

joined at Port-au-Prince by Admiral Stan-The City of Para, it is expected, will get away promptly to the relief of the Kearsarge's crew. It seems to be expected that after she takes them up she will proceed at once to New York, and will not put into the nearest port and send word of the condition of the wrecked crew. This would defer the reception of any further news on the subject until the arrival of the City

around the islands in the vicinity until

of Para at New York. Great regret was expressed by the members of the House naval committee when was made known to them. The chairman,

# time, when their presence was required to protect American interests at so n any for-

A Memorable Contest. The Kearsarge was one of the first war

ago but for her associations. She has been

bama. The Kearsarge, commanded by

sue the Alabama, which had been destroy-

ing American ships by the score. The rebel

ship ran into Cherbourg, France, in June,

1864, and the Kearsarge watched for her

outside the harbor in neutral waters-that

is, three miles from the shore. On Sunday,

June 19, 1864, the Alabama ran out to meet

her fate. British built and armed, and even British manned, for the most part, the Alabama was fully the equal of the Kearsarge. Captain Winslow would not come within range until so far out that the Alabama could not min back into French waters if she should get the worst of it.

The Alabama fired the first broadside, and followed it by two others before the Kearsarge responded; but they were wild. The first fire from the starboard battery of the Kearsarge raked the rebel ship. The Alabama kept up her rapid firing, but not a man was burt on the Yankee ves-

not a man was hurt on the Yankee ves-sel during the first eighteen minutes of the

engagement. On the other hand, every shot from the Kearsarge told on the hull

ing men. The British yacht Deerhound

on board and sailed to the British coast,

The Alabama carried eight and the Kear-

No victory of the war gave the North

BROTHER JONATHAN.

Been Located by a Diver.

is true, the ill-starred steamer Brother

Jonathan has at last been found, after

being almost thirty years at the bottom

of the sea. The Brother Jonathan was

lost July 3, 1865, somewhere about ten

miles northwest of the Crescent City, with

a loss of 147 passengers and crew. There

board and a dozen parties have sought

systematically for the sunken hulk. Ryan

is in this city, and tells the story of his discovery of the wreck, which is substan-

tlated by a brass plate bearing the name

Brother Jonathan, which he picked up on

the deck of the wreck. He says: "Several

years ago, while captain of a steamer run-

arriving in the vicinity of where the ship

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 8.-Arrived: Paris,

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- Arrived: Gellert,

THE COUGHLIN TRIAL.

Further Evidence Tending to Establish

an Alibi for the Prisoner.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 .- A large crowd at-

tended the Coughlin trial to-day in expecta-

tion of testimony by the defendant. Cough-

lin's attorneys asserted, however, that he

would not go on the stand to-day, and Mrs.

Kate McVey, a cousin of the prisoner, was

called. She said she visited his house at

7:30 o'clock on the evening of May 4, 1889.

She said Coughlin came home about 11, and

shortly afterward went to bed. She said

her to tell her story at the former trial.

Mrs. Coughlin said it was not necessary for

Joseph S. Martin, a member of the State

Board of Equalization, was the next wit-

ness. He aided in establishing an alibi for

defendant by swearing that he saw Cough-

lin in front of the Chicago-avenue police

station about 10 o'clock on the night of May

McConnell during the former trial of hav-

ing seen Coughlin at the station on May 4.

For some reason attorney Forrest, who

conducted the defense at that time, did not

Edgar Powell, a veterinary surgeon, testi-fied that on the evening of May 4 he saw

in front of the Windsor Theater Building,

in which Dr. Cronin lived, a horse and bug-

gy. Two men came out of a doorway hard

by and got into the buggy. They drove

north. The larger man had a satchel, and

he heard a third man address him; "Hello,

Dector." Powell said he paid special at-

tention to the horse, but said it was a

gray horse and could not be described as a

'white' horse. During the former trial the

witness went to Epsteln's Museum and saw

horse was not the same one he saw in front

of the theater Powell said he had not

testified before, as he did not want to "get

"It has not yet been decided whether or

not I will go on the stand," said Coughlip

to-day. "I will leave it to my attorneys.

my memory has become affected since I

was sent to prison. I was very sick there.

and the confinement and labor hurt my

It is said that Coughlin is not afraid that

the examination would tend to show in any

way his guilt, but he knows that to many

of the questions that the State's attorney would put to him he wo t'd be compelled to answer in truth "I don't remember." During to-day's session Coughlin's brother,

Thomas Coughlin, arrived from Hancock,

Coughlin says he hired the horse at Dinan's,

came from Hancock, according to the state-

on the stand all about "Smith's" antece-

Smith to call on the defendant at the Chi-

icago-avenue police station.

Mich. The man Smith, for whom Daniel

I don't want to go on the stand, because

Dinan's horse on exhibition there.

call on Mr. Martin to testify.

mixed up with the case.'

The witness said that he had told Judge

and recover the lost treasure.

can, from New York.

from New York.

from New York.

from Naples.

by the Kearsarge

ships built by the government after the Voorhees Reported to Be Schemwar began. She was not so good a vessel as was built later in the war, and would ing to Smash the Sugar Trust, have been broken up and disposed of years

overhauled many times. She got her name from a portion of the White mountains, While at the Same Time it Is Known He in New Hampshire. She became historic Is Planning to Give Millions to the for her contest with the rebel ship Ala-Notorious Whisky Trust. Captain Winslow, had been sent to pur-

INFAMY CONSUMMATED

Federal Elections Repeal Bill Signed by the President.

Editor Eaton at the Capital Shaking the Plum Tree-Mr. Carlisle's Allotment of Bonds.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-It would seem

and the spars of the Alabama. Seven times that Chairman Voorhees meant what he did the ships sail about each other in a circle. Then the Alabama set her sails to make the shore. Her speed was so resaid a few days ago when he declared that he intended to do everything he could to tarded that she presented a broadside to the Kearsarge with but two or three guns that could be used. Then the confederate was at the mercy of the Kearsarge, and a few more well directed shots brought down smash the Sugar Trust. The Senator has a programme in mind which, if carried out, may succeed in effectually strangling the trust. It is to propose to the full finance committee when the tariff bill comes up Sixty-five minutes after the beginning of the fight the Alabama was found to be sinking, an eleven-inch shell having enfor final disposition an amendment to the sugar schedule providing that raw sugar tered her hull at the water line, through shall pay 1% cents per pound and refined which the water poured in torrents. Twenty minutes later the Alabama sank, sugar 1 cent per pound, making a discrimleaving many of her crew floundering in ination of ¼ cent against the refiners. The the water. The two boats of the Kear-sarge were launched to pick up the drown-Senator says that if members of both political parties are really in earnest in watching the battle, came up and offered their desire to smash the Sugar Trust, to rescue some of the crew, to which Captain Winslow assented. It took the traitor they will vote for the proposition, and the Semmes and a few officers of the Alabama trust will have to go out of business as leaving the rebel ship's faithful men strugsoon as the bill becomes a law. There is gling in the water to drown if not picked no doubt that the Republicans in the Sen-Thirty men were killed on the Alabama ate will cheerfully follow Chairman Voorhees in his effort to destroy the Sugar and ten of the crew drowned, but only three men were wounded on the Kear-sarge, one of whom died. The Alabama Trust, and it might be added that they will quite as cheerfully follow him in any fired 370 shots, fourteen of which struck the hull and sixteen the rigging of the effort to destroy the Whisky Trust, but Kearsarge, The Kearsarge fired 173 shots. they will not join him in his proposition to extend the bonded period for whisky of sarge seven guns. The tonnage of the two ships was about the same, but the Yankee to increase the tax on whisky without makwas the speedier. The Kearsarge's crew ing that in bond pay the increase. Mr. numbered 163 and the Alabama's 149. It is said that the Deerhound ran off with Havemeyer, at the head of the Sugar Trust, Semmes because he begged her to do so, has been here several days trying to induce and that ten seamen were drowned in conthe finance committee to give the same protection to sugar refiners, but all of his greater satisfaction or was more deplored overtures have been rejected. He has by the Southern leaders. Great Britain has finally begged for a discriminating duty of since paid the United States \$15,500,000 for the damage which the Alabama inflicted one mill per pound upon refined sugar, claiming that there is a loss to that extent in refining, but it does not look now as though there could be the least favor The Ill-Fated Steamer Said to Have shown the trust, and there are many who believe that Chairman Voorhees's proposition to strangle the trust by indirect SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.-If the story told by John Ryan, a submarine diver, legislation may prove successful.

There can be no doubt whatever that an extension of the bonded period will be refused whisky, and the goods in bond must pay any addition that may be made to the tax. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, a Democratic member of the subcommittee of the finance committee preparing the Senate tariff bill, is earnestly advocating an increase of the tax on beer. He says the beer tax can be increased to produce \$30,-000,000 annually, and that the brewer and retailer will have to pay it. He says the proposed tax on whisky is altogether out of proportion to the beer tax. Nearly all the Southern men in Congress are in favor

ning on Puget sound, an old man named G. W. Hill, hearing that I was a marine of an increase of the beer tax. diver, told me that he was assistant en-The laugh was on Senator Voorhees gineer of the Brother Jonathan when she foundered, and was one of nineteen suraround the Capitol to-day. Shortly after vivors of the disaster. He could take me the Sanate convened he made a motion to the scene of the wreck and was sure that when the Senate adjourn it be to next he could locate the exact spot where she went down. A few months ago he came to Monday, and the motion prevailed. In me again and I accepted his offer. After explanation of his motion the Hoosier Senwent down we located her in a remarkator observed that he thought it best to ably short time in several hundred feet adjourn over until Monday, because "to-I went down to the vesmorrow is Good Friday." No one quessel, walked across her deck and all around her. There was not light enough for me to see, and I had to feel my way everytioned the statement, but shortly after the motion was adopted the fact percolated where. Apparently the Brother Jonathan through the minds of Senators that Good is in excellent condition, and I have hope of raising her. From what I learn the gold Friday comes just before Easter Sunday, in the ship is locked in different parts Chairman Voorhees was probably thinking f the vessel and, with the aid of light, of the work of the finance committee on I anticipate no difficulty in locating it. In the spring I shall make preparations the tariff bill and thought "Good Friday" would be a good time to finish that economic measure, so that it could be reported to the full committee early next ROTTERDAM, Feb. 8.-Arrived: Ameriweek, as it is the intention to make the contents of the Senate tariff bill public LONDON, Feb. 8.-Sighted: Germanic,

within the next six or eight days. While the United States, through the Democratic party in Congress, is engaged in the work of trying to destroy the new and growing sugar industry of this country by repealing the bounty, Germany and other great sugar-producing countries are at work building up this industry. The beet sugar industry of all European countries, notably France and Germany, was established and developed to its present state of perfection by bounty systems, which are to this day maintained. The only difference between the bountles of those countries at present and the one which the Democrats in Congress are about to rereal is that, having fully developed the industry, the bounty applies only to exports, while in this country it applies to all sugar produced, whether for domestic consump-

Protest of Wool Growers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. - Senator Sherman presented to the Senate to-day for the National Wool Growers' Association a very bulky document. It recites that an attempt was made to get hearings before the Senate finance committee and, being denied, the wool growers took this method of presenting their case. The association represents one million flock masters, or about 46,000,000 sheep, an invested capital of \$500,-000,000, and paying for labor \$85,000,000 annually. It is asserted that the present duties in the Wilson bill will ruin the wool industry, and that it will also extend to many other agricultural pursuits as well, Free wool, says the memorial, will impair the ability of the government to maintain a sufficient amount of gold supply. Sheep husbandry is in greater need of protection than any other industry and furnishes more compensating benefits; the existing duties are revenue duties. It declares that there is no burden in the wool tariff. There is a great mass of statistics. printed and manuscript, and clippings from newspapers and letters from people in ev-ery part of the country in substantiation of the memorial. The memorial is divided into chapters, and is a complete book on the sheep and wool industry of this and other countries.

The wool growers concluded their session in this city to-night after preparing an address to wool growers of the country. The address urges the continuance, even under the new tariff law, of the interest of wool growers in their industry, maintenance of preservation of flocks, especially the preservation of ewes, even at a temporary loss, is urged in order that the wool-growing industry may promptly recover under sub-sequent laws should they be passed.

## THE INCOME TAX.

Supreme Court Justices and the President May Escape Assessment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- One clause of the federal Constitution provides that the ment made by Coughlin, and sald he was requested by Congelin's brother to call on compensation of the justices of the United him. Thomas Coughlin will, it is said, tell States Supreme Court shall not be diminished during their terms of office. The dents in Hancock, and state that when Smith was leaving Hancock he charged Constitution also declares that the present compensation shall not be increased or diminished during their terms. In view of these constitutional provisions an inquiry Mckinley Will Not Speak to Quakers. has arisen as to the power of Congress to COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8 .- Governor Mc-Mr. Cummings, said that 'he navy could Kinley has declined an invitation to speak make an income tax applicable to the ill afford to lose any of its yessels at this in Philadelphia Friday evening. high officers of the government. The in-